The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY OCTOBER 6, 1902 XL—NO 28

WILL BE THE LABOR CANDIDATE

T. J. Duffy Will Go On Ticket by Petition.

IS NOW PREPARING A LETTER.

The Petition Presented to Secretary A. W. Agler Is Twelve Feet Long and Both Sides Are Filled with Names—Signers Come From Salem, Lisbon, Youngstown, Beloit, Sebring and Alliance.

Canton, Oct. 2.—Thomas J. Duffy, of East Liverpool, will be the candidate of the Union Labor Party for congress in the Eighteenth congressional district and the Democratic congressional committee will select some one else as the Democratic candidate. That is the situation at present. Shortly before noon Thursday Charles Bonsall, of Salem, and Fred Johnson, of Alliance, called at the court house and handed Secretary A. W. Agler, of the county board of elections, a petition signed by over five hundred persons certifying Mr. Duffy as the labor candidate. His name will now go on the ticket as the candidate, by petition, of the labor party unless he should express a preference to go on the Democratic ticket within one week.

Considering the dispatch from East Liverpool to the effect that Mr. Duffy is preparing a letter to be made public in a day or two declining the Democratic nomination, there seems little likelihood of a change in the situation. The petition presented to Secretary Agler is twelve feet long and both sides are nearly filled with names. The petition is of regular form and each signer pledges himself to support the candidate asked for by petition. The list of signers shows that practically all of them reside either in Salem, Lisbon, Youngstown, Beloit, Sebring or Alliance. The petition does not contain the name of a single resident of Canton. The only Massillon name on the petition is that of Ed J. Creedon, chairman of the labor party's executive committee. Among the petitioners are the names of W. R. Wadsworth, editor of the Alliance Leader, a Democratic newspaper, and E. R. Morgan, who was a Democratic candidate for the legislature one year ago. The name of W. B. Myers, of North Industy, also appears. The petition names Fred R. Johnson of Alliance, Charles Bonsall of Salem, William Kolb of Alliance, C. C. Carnahan of Wellsville, and E. J. Creedon of Massillon, as a committee on vacancies.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Bonsall said: "Mr. Johsnon and myself came to Canton to file the petition as a result of the conference of the labor party in Alliance Wednesday. At the meeting it was unanimously decided not to withdraw Mr. Duffy's name as a candidate of the labor party. According to that decision and his own statement he will run on that ticket for congress. We would like to have the endorsement of the Democratic party and will make another effort to persuade them to leave their ticket blank."

Secretary Agler said: "As Stark county is the largest county in the congressional district it was necessary for the labor party to file their petition certifying the nomination of Mr. Duffy with the county board of elections. We will cetrify the same to the election boards of the other two counties, Mahoning and Columbiana. The law requires that when a candidate is nominated by petition the signatures of one per cent of the voters must be affixed. This has been complied with. The law also requires that the name of the nominee must be certified within twenty-five days of the election. This will give the Democrats only one more week in which to certify their candidate. Should Mr. Duffy's name be certified as a Democratic candidate it cannot be placed on two tickets and according to the law it will be printed on the labor ticket unless he should in the meantime express a preference."

Louisville, O., April 23, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I desire to recommend your Gall Powder as a success. Had a horse with a galled neck and could not heal it in any way. Was advised to use Slusser's Gall Powder, which I did, and must say it is all right. I worked my horse every day while using the gall cure. I consider it the best in the market.

S. I. HOCKENBERGER.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

Children Were Playing with a Flobert Rifle.

New Philadelphia, Oct 2.—A fatal and most distressing accident occurred Wednesday morning at the home of Harry Slasor in this place, in which his five-year-old son, Armour, was the victim, and his three-year-old daughter, Zella, was the unintentional cause of a tragedy that has darkened the home of the faimly, already bereft of the mother, and has filled the hearts of all with sadness. Armour and Zella were playing in a small room. Zella reached up to a shelf and attempted to take down a small flobert rifle which the children did not know was loaded. In taking the gun from the shelf the weapon was discharged, and the bullet entered the cheek of the boy just below the right eye, going through the orbit of the eye and entirely through the head. The boy was sitting in a chair at the time. Dr. Barton was at once called, but he told the grief-stricken family and the horrified neighbors who had gathered, that the boy was beyond his reach. Death had been instantaneous.

CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION.

Trades Assembly Wants It for This City.

DELEGATE IS SO INSTRUCTED.

Nicholas Weltlich Elected Financial Secretary to Succeed the Late Jacob Levi—New Committees Appointed by the Chair—General Notes of Assembly Meeting.

The Trades and Labor Assembly met Thursday evening. The Labor Day picnic committee reported that the net proceeds of the picnic amounted to $662.58. The committee was thanked and discharged.

New delegates were installed from the Bartenders' and Clerks' Unions.

The committee which had charge of the dance given for the benefit of the striking miners of Pennsylvania reported that $84.40 had been cleared. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

Nicholas Weltlich was elected financial secretary to serve out the unexpired term of the late Jacob Levi.

N. P. Maier was elected a delegate to the convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor, which is to be held at Cambridge, O, beginning October 7. He was instructed to put forth every effort to have the convention decide upon Massillon as the next meeting place.

The Glassblowers' Union was granted permission to use the hall on the evening preceding Thanksgiving Day, when the organization will hold its annual ball.

The following committees were appointed by the chair:

Arbitration—E. H. Dover, Joseph Fals, John Jones, Charles Krisher, Charles Schworm, W. E. Kyle and John Rider.

Legislative—John Evans, Bernard Bell and Peter Smith.

Organization—N. P. Maier, Thomas McQuillan and Sherman Cochran.

Trustees—George Franz, John Longhier, J. T. Jenkins, Frank Snyder, William Lape, Joseph Fox and Leo Pfister.

CASOLINE EXPLODED.

Wm. Leonard, of Crystal Spring, Badly Injured.

Crystal Spring, Oct. 2.—William Leonard was badly burned in his place of business Wednesday afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline lamp. The contents of the lamp fairly saturated his clothes and he was soon enveloped in flames. The shock sent him to the floor covered with burning gasoline. He called to Joseph Mong, who happened to be present, for help, but regained his feet before anyone could get to him, ran out of the building and with much difficulty smothered the fire with his arms. His left arm and hands sustained the worst injuries. His body was badly scorched. His face and neck were not burned. The inside of the house was slightly damaged by the fire. Today Mr. Leonard is feeling much better.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Nurse's Training School Opens Thursday.

DELAY IN COTTAGE BUILDING.

Specifications Call for Sandusky Portland Cement, Which Contractors Are Unable to Get—Consent of the Trustees Must Be Secured Before Cumberland Cement Can Be Used—The Weekly Dances Resumed—Personal Notes.

The training school for nurses of the Massillon state hospital opened Thursday afternoon in William McKinley hall. Dr. Eyman gave a general talk before the students and outlined the work to be taken up during the ensuing winter. Friday Drs. McGeorge and Emrich lectured, introducing and explaining the different subjects which will be studied. Next week lectures on the text proper will begin.

The excavations for Nash cottage and cottages F and I have been completed and a portion of the cement is laid on which the foundation wall will be built. The work is suffering a delay caused by the lack of Sandusky-Portland cement which the specifications call for, and which the contractor is unable to obtain. Another delay has been caused by the length of time taken in securing the consent of the trustees regarding the use of Cumberland cement as a substitute for Portland cement. As soon as the consent is gained Nash cottage and cottages F and I will be finished with this material.

The patients at the hospital are glad to see the weekly dances at McKinley hall resumed once more. The attendants seem to like it also. The hospital orchestra furnishes the music, much of which is new. Thus far large crowds from the city have attended the dances. In addition to the dances the patients will be given an extra number of entertainments by the attendants this year. Dr. Eyman has sent for descriptions of a great many plays and without any doubt a large number will be selected and given this winter.

To a great many employes and attendants of the hospital the number of unread volumes in the hospital library is growing small very fast and they begin to wonder what will be done when the supply of books is exhausted. There are some employes at the institution to whom a dollar means a great deal and many of them do not feel able to pay that sum as a membership fee in the public library. They hope at some time that the Massillon state hospital will be in the free circulating district.

As many of the attendants and employes are visiting various cities and towns where there are cases of smallpox, Dr. Eyman has ordered the vaccination of all persons in the employ of the institution.

Dr. John E. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, a trustee of the hospital, visited there this week.

Dr. E. L. Emrich attended a family reunion at Wooster on Tuesday.

Attendant John Kirk, at the hospital, has resigned his position and will go into business in Steubenville, his former home. Mr. Kirk was one of the best known and most popular attendants the institution possessed.

Dr. Eyman is very proud of his crops this year. The crop of potatoes yielded 5,000 bushels.

Miss Julia Horn and Miss Enslow, of Huntington, W. Va., are the guests of Miss Ethel Eyman.

Mrs. Anna Beyers, of Columbus, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Eyman.

BOUGHT TWO FURNACES.

D. S. Sauers Gets Navarre School Contract.

At the regular meeting of the Navarre school board Wednesday evening the contract for furnishing two furnaces was awarded to the Warwick Furnace Manufacturing Company through its agent, D. S. Sauers. The company's bid was $375. This was lower by $175 than that of any other bidder. Members Goshorn, Zinsmaster, Salberg, Hinbuch and Warwick voted for the purchase of the furnaces. President Sisterhen voted against it.

MORE MINERS STRIKE.

Four Thousand Are Out in State of Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 4.—President Edward Flynn, of the United Mine Workers of America, district of Alabama, stated today that he had issued orders for all the miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company at the Blue Creek and Blocton mines to suspend work on Monday next. About 1,600 men will be involved, which added to those already out in the Pratt mines division, will make the total number of strikers over 4,000. The strike grows out of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the miners' union for the anthracite strikers from the wages of those miners who object to paying it. President Flynn says all miners who refuse to pay the assessment will be expelled. Officials of the miners' union are now making a canvass among the miners of the Sloss-Sheffield Company.

MITCHELL IS STILL HOPEFUL.

Public Sentiment Favors the Miners.

CLAIMS MADE BY OPERATORS.

Say Mitchell Has No Authority to Order Resumption of Work and That It Is Practically Impossible to Make a Binding Agreement with the Miners' Union.

Washington, Oct. 4.—It is said the President's advisers will object to any public statement from the President concerning yesterday's conference. It seems to be the general opinion that the President can do nothing more. President Mitchell left today for Wilkesbarre. He said he felt he would have the support of public sentiment in continuing the strike after the result of yesterday's conference.

New York, Oct. 4.—E. B. Thomas, of the Erie road, said he had nothing to add to his proposition made yesterday to adjust differences through the local courts. This he said was the only practical method. "The Mine Workers' Union is wholly irresponsible. Our tribunal offers the miners every protection and has power to enforce its judgment."

Washington, Oct. 4. — President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western, called attention to the fact that Mitchell's proposition did not mean immediate resumption, as he has no authority to declare the strike ended, but must call a convention. This would take two weeks, "and how do the operators know," said he, "that Mitchell can control his men. Did he not fail in this two years ago at Hazelton when he ordered them not to strike?" He said further that "one side in this fight is responsible, the other is not. It is practically impossible to make a binding agreement with Mitchell."

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

Petition to Place It on State Ticket.

Columbus, Oct. 4.—The petition for placing the Socialist Labor party state ticket on the ballot was received by Secretary of State Laylin yesterday. The candidates are: For secretary, Theodore Adams, Columbus; judge of the superme court, Samuel Borton, Columbiana county; board of public works, John R. Fraser, Dayton; dairy and food commissioner, William Garrity, Akron.

HONORS TO AMERICANS.

Special Courtesies to be Shown Young, Wood and Corbin.

London, Oct. 4.—King Edward has given orders for special courtesies to be shown the American generals, Corbin, Young and Wood. This is said to be due to reports of the British generals who met the Americans at the German army maneuvers.

HARD COAL $37.50 PER TON.

Tenement Residents Pay Thirty Cents per Pail.

New York, Oct. 4.—Great dismay was caused by the failure of the President's efforts to end the coal strike. Coal retails in the tenement parts of the city at thirty cents a pail, or $37.50 a ton.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. LEE.

It Occurs Friday at the Steese Residence.

THE WIDOW OF SHERIFF LEE.

Mrs. Lee Had Lived in Massillon for Forty Years, and Was Devoted to It and Her Friends Here—The Funeral From the Steese Residence Sunday Afternoon—Other Deaths.

The death of Mrs. Frances E. Lee, widow of the late James Lee, sheriff of Stark county, occurred Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, in Prospect street. Although Mrs. Lee had been ill for some time her death was not expected. It was caused by heart trouble. The funeral will be held from the Steese residence on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, will officiate.

Mrs. Lee was 65 years of age. She was born at Russell Hill, Pa., her maiden name being Burtran. Surviving her are three sisters and one brother. They are Mrs. Mary McFarland, of Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Charles Russell, of Mahoopany, Pa.; Miss Jennie Burtran and Charles Burtran, of Russell Hill. Since the death of her husband she has spent her time partly in Cleveland and partly in this city. Massillon, however, was endeared to her by a residence of forty years, and it was her expressed desire to end her life among scenes so dearly loved. She leaves a large circle of devoted friends both in this city and in Canton.

THOMAS B. MYERS.

Thomas B. Myers, aged 78 years, died at his home, 205 State street, on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. A complication of diseases and infirmity was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Myers has, with the exception of a few years, lived in Massillon all his life. He died in the house in which he was born. When a boy he learned the saddler's trade and in 1847 he moved to Philadelphia where he married Miss Anna Quigley. He returned to Massillon in 1858 and started in the harness business, in which he continued until 1860 when he sold out. In 1862 he again started in the harness business but again sold out. In 1880 Mr. Myers went into the draying business but in 1892 he was compelled to give up the business on account of ill health. Since that time he has never been well. He is survived by his wife and four children. The children are the Misses Jennie and Genevieve Myers, of Pittsburg, and Thomas and William Myers, of this city.

The funeral will take place from the house, in State street, on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

PATTERSON PROCTOR.

Campcreek, Oct. 4.—Patterson Proctor, a mine engineer, aged 62 years, died here on Saturday morning of asthma. He leaves a wife and three grown children. The deceased was only sick a short time and death was unexpected.

MRS. SARAH HARRIS.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, aged 75, died at her home near Sippo, Saturday afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock. She was the mother of Lyman Harris, formerly township clerk. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

One Thousand Delegates Will Participate.

Detroit, Oct. 4 —As soon as Mayor Maybury learned that President Roosevelt's conference with the mine operators and mine workers had not resulted in a settlement of the anthracite strike, he announced that citizens and common council committees would meet at noon today to take final action regarding all details for the reception of the one thousand delegates who are expected here next Thursday to take part in the national conference to devise a way to secure a supply of hard coal.

BIG SALE OF COAL.

Three Dollars Per Ton Paid at the Mine.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 4.—The Lincoln Coal Company, of this city, has sold five hundred cars of soft coal to New York parties for three dollars a ton at the mines. This is probably the highest price at the mines ever obtained in West Virginia.

PARDONS BY ROOSEVELT.

He Has Granted Few and Denied Many.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Applications for pardon to the number of 315 were considered by the President during the last fiscal year, of which 181 were denied. The President exercised executive clemency in 134 cases. President Roosevelt's administration covers only a part of the last fiscal year, and it may be safely said that he has granted fewer pardons and denied more, relative to the number of applications made, than any President in recent years.

During the fiscal year 1901 President McKinley acted on 343 cases, granting executive clemency in some form in 226 of these cases. He granted 107 pardons, 2 conditional pardons, 53 pardons to restore civil rights, commuted 50 sentences, remitted 10 fines and 2 forfeitures of recognizances and granted 2 reprieves.

President McKinley acted favorably on 29 per cent. of all the cases disposed of during the year, or 66 per cent. of the cases submitted to him. President Roosevelt during the last year has acted favorably on only 19 per cent of all the cases disposed of and 42 per cent. of the cases submitted to him.

A COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

Democrats Arranging for Johnson Reception.

THE MEETING IN THE TENT.

B. B. Sibila is to Be Chairman, and Some Scores of Others Are to Be His Assistants—Central Committee Meets and Decides It All.

The Democratic central committee, meeting in the mayor's court room, Friday evening, appointed the following committee to receive and entertain Tom L. Johnson, on the occasion of his visit to Massillon: Mayor Bernard Bell, the Hon. Anthony Howells, P. P. Kirchhofer, E. E. Fox, Squire H. B. Sibila, J. M. Seese, C. L. Frantz, Councilman Peter Smith, Squire George Franz, Squire G. G. Paul, ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, F. A. Vogt, Councilman F. H. Myers, Township Treasurer Daniel Bischoff, ex-Councilman C. A. Kouth, City Solicitor George A. Howells, Township Clerk W. A. Sonnhalter, C. M. Whitman, J. A. Sailer, George List, Adrian Howald, Dr. S. Hattery, R. W. McCaughey, E. L. Creedon, W. E. Rhone, Louis Gise, Christian Schott, Aaron Gabele, Fred Ertle, John Longheier, Adam Wendling, Peter Gannon, sr., James O'Doneal, Patrick McGreal, Lawrence Royer, Gust Rhine, E. C. Segner, Anton Crone, A. F. Portmann, William Crone, Thomas McQuillan, Jacob Hose, sr., Peter Urschel, Joseph Shaidnagle, Charles Warth, Policeman Ertle, ex-Councilman C. A. Howald.

Squire H. B. Sibila is to be the chairman of the meeting. The vice presidents will be Frank Willenborg, Tobias Schott, Peter Sonnhalter, Mr. Bradley, H. H Pille, Dr S Hattery, P P Kirchhofer, E E Fox, George List, Peter Schneider, Mathias Ertle, Henry Gribble, Joseph Schneider, H. G Deweese, J F Mausz, Thomas Morgan, Henry Suhr, Henry Vogt, F. H. Myers, John Moseman, Martin Gannon, Michael Bohan, Patrick Mellon, E. L. Royer, Michael Gannon, Frank Miller, Remi Clementz, J. G. Schneider, George Rink, John Pahlau, Charles Schaibly, Aaron Graber, Sebastian Beitel, L. Muth, A. Boerner, J. V. Carr, P. H. Young, Wilson Graber.

BRIGANDAGE INCREASING.

Cuban Authorities Unable to Protect Property.

Havana, Oct. 4. — Brigandage is upon the increase all over the island, and well-known planters and their sons are constantly being kidnaped and held for ransom, despite the pretended activity of government guards and the rural and municipal police employed upon the various plantations.

Incendiary fires continue in the city and principal commercial centers where the foreign insurance companies are daily growing more skeptical as to the taking of risks, especially on merchandise. In Havana true bills have been found against several dry goods dealers, whose places of business, highly insured, were recently destroyed by fire under suspicious circumstances.

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THE INDEPENDENT

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON, O. — 1902

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

The claim of our esteemed contemporary, the Canton Roller, in its recently issued prospectus that it was going to be strictly "non-partisan" is being nobly maintained. And what a relief it is to turn from the more or less acrimonious political discussions of confessedly "partisan" sheets to such soothing editorial assertions as "there is nothing more desirable than a nice warm pumpkin pie," and "the picnic season is now over."

President Roosevelt's ineffectual statement made to the coal presidents and miners' representatives violates in no way the peculiar prerogative under which he was acting which is neither that of a legal tribunal nor of an arbitrator. He simply endeavored to impress upon those present that a situation has been created which has become intolerable and that a grave outrage is being inflicted upon the people of the United States. The conference has failed in its purpose, but Mr. Roosevelt in exerting his prerogative to the utmost to accomplish the desired end deserves the hearty gratitude of the American people.

The declarations of the New York Republican convention on the subjects of tariffs and trusts reflect the views of the largest business community in the world. They take up the keynote sounded by Senator Gallinger—"prosperity is the issue." They demand the preservation of the protective principle in all its integrity; no tariff revision, no tariff tinkering, let the tariff alone for the sake of labor and wages, for the sake of business and prosperity. They pledge the party to deal justly and wisely with trust evils, but they do not recognize free trade and foreign competition as the right remedy. It is a platform to win on.

The amount of money spent each year by each member of the community for the necessities of life and its luxuries affords a measure of the extent to which the various arts and industries rank in importance in promoting the comfort and welfare of the public. From reports presented to the twelfth census enumerators, dealing with electrical apparatus and supplies, it seems that the average annual expenditure on electricity in the United States for each individual was $7. The reports also indicate that not less than 75 cents per head represents the expenditure on telephone service, and 50 cents per head the outlay for telegraph, fire alarms and kindred work. One explanation of the rapid rise of the United States to its present position in internal affairs and among the manufacturing nations is reasonably found in the manifest willingness of its people to pay as much for electricity as for bread.

Much is expected from the coming conference between the leader of the mine workers, the presidents of the anthracite coal companies and President Roosevelt in Washington on Friday and it is to be hoped that the outcome will not be altogether disappointing. Every day the situation caused by the contest now going on in the Pennsylvania fields is becoming more serious. Great manufacturing industries are in immediate danger of stagnation on account of lack of coal and people in all walks of life are beginning to suffer from the same cause. It has been made apparent that the government has no concern whatever, so far as the constitution or the statutes of the United States are concerned, with the dispute in progress. President Roossevelt, however, has determined to do all in his power to terminate the long struggle. Forbearance and generosity on both sides, qualified with a sense of justice and a realization of the tremendous interests at stake, may make it possible for the miners and operators to come to an understanding and end the present embarrassing situation forthwith.

Under the title, "What Organized Labor has Earned," Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, sketches in the October McClure's the progress of trades-unionism in the United States, and sums up the most important lessons that have come to the organizers of labor through hard experience. The first system of regular annual conferences and joint agreements was arranged in the year 1865 by the United Sons of Vulcan, employed in boiling pig iron. The present rapid advance of organized labor is shown by a doubling in membership within the past three years. Mr. Easley sees, too, a marked improvement in the character of the unions, their broadening policies, the conservatism of their leaders, and the resulting joint conferences and agreements with employers based on mutual concessions. He gives many recent evidences of this improvement in the situation, such as the recent joint agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the International Typographical Union, and the Printing Pressmen's Union, for five years. He shows how the president of the International Longshoremen's Union, Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, actually hired non-union men to replace strikers who had broken a union contract. Mr. Easley says that non-union prejudice is dying out In the Iron Moulders' Union, for instance, only twenty-five of the thirteen hundred agreements today restrict employment to union men The characteristics of the walking delegates are improving, the best labor leaders are resolutely opposing any breaking of labor contracts, and they are, too, denouncing the sympathetic strike.

NEWSPAPERS AND HISTORY.

Yet one cannot, from the standpoint of future history-writing, reckon the value of the newspaper of today in terms of the unwieldly bulk of its materials. And despite garish coloring and distorted perspective the daily newspaper does reflect life and make history in a sense that is true of it alone; all the more, perhaps, for the exaggerated emphasis it puts upon news as news and for the often absurd category of its classification. Partly because of its imperfections, its methods have come to obsess the periodical press to a surprising extent. Evident witness of this is given by the carefully prepared paragraphs of news summary, a now familiar feature of the weekly paper largely displacing the editorial in importance. These news-summary paragraphs are extended to the occasional monthly, while the ordinary monthly magazine of miscellaneous aim surrenders an increasing space of contemporaneous subjects and to the reports and comments of men who have seen important happenings, or who have been themselves a part of them. Novel and highly useful as all this "material" will prove to the historian of the future, embarrassing in its riches and long accessible (since the periodical press, weekly and monthly is printed on durable paper), it yet cannot take the place of the daily newspaper's first-hand impressions. These have a characteristic freshness,, crude but realisic, that the other must lack, a quality that counts for much in determining values in a picture. As the historian of today, seeking what is vital in the past, turns from records, documents, and state papers to gossipy letters and diaries—even though biased and malicious—so the historian of the future might turn from the most judicial of chronicles and the most painstaking of recollections to the spicy first reports as they appeared on the yellowest page of a "yellow" journal.—From "The Point of View," in the October Scribner's.

NEW JURY COMMISSION.

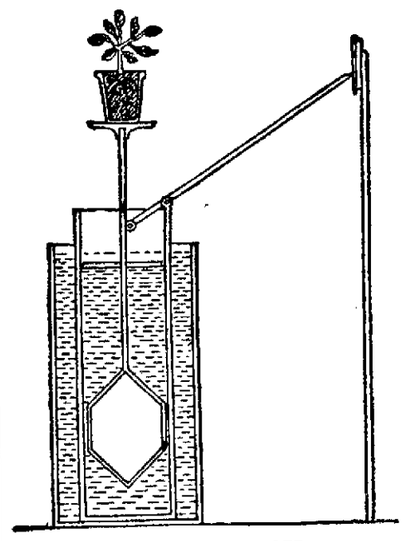
Reappointed Under Provisions of Recent Act.

Canton, Oct. 4.—Ephraim Sprankle of Crystal Spring, William Volkmann of Canton, Paul D. Rider of Canton and B. Frank Mercer of Alliance, have been appointed by the judges of common pleas court of the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district as members of the jury commission for Stark county. The appointments were made under the act passed by the special session of the legislature on September 30, 1902, making the jury commission law general in its application to all counties and repealing those sections which made it a special law and therefore unconstitutional. The newly appointed commissioners will serve until the fourth Monday in May, 1903. They will be sworn in by Judge Harter at 10 o'clock Monday morning and will immediately proceed to select three hundred names for the jury wheel. The same commissioners were appointed at the May term of court, 1902, for one year, but the repeal of the old law made it necessary that they should be re-appointed. They will practically perform the same duties assigned them nearly four months ago. It is asserted by persons about the court house that the legislature in changing the law in order to make it general in character has failed to provide for the payment of jurors and that this defect will have to be corrected during the present session. It is also said that there is a possibilty of the question being raised as to the legality of the grand jury indictments owing to the fact that the jurors were drawn from the jury wheel prepared by the jury commission under the so-called special law.

Everybody's liable to itching piles Rich and poor, old and young—terrib the torture they suffer Only one sur cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe, can't fail.

An instance, says a writer in Popular Science News, has recently occurred in the horticultural section of the agricultural department, where it was desired to contrive some apparatus whereby it could be speedily ascertained whether or not a particular plant would probably prove adapted to growing under arid land conditions. Since plants absorb water through their roots and evaporate it through their leaves it follows, other things being equal, that the measure of this evaporation is inversely as their availability for growth in dry climates. Very slow evaporators will probably do well there and very fast evaporators will certainly fail. The question, therefore, was to devise something that would quickly measure the amount of evaporation of any given plant. Difficult as the problem seemed it was soon solved by Mr. L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the department.

The apparatus used is simple. It consists of two cylindrical cans, one inside the other, with a water jacket between, to keep the temperature uniform. The inner can is also partly filled with water, on which rests a float, through which a slender rod runs freely. Above the water this rod supports a rest on which is placed a pot or tub containing the plant in question. Below it terminates in an air chamber. A lever arm extends from some place on it to far outside, where is placed a tablet on which any motion it may make is traced by a pencil. The float and water in the cylinder are covered with oil to prevent evaporation. The flower pot or tub is also carefully covered, for the same reason, leaving nothing but the plant itself exposed to the air. As this evaporates its moisture through its stem and leaves it necessarily grows lighter, and the air chamber below forces it to rise higher above the water. This depresses the point of the lever. The actual vertical movement is of course small, but it can be multiplied to any extent desired simply by lengthening the lever arm.



EVAPORATION TESTER.

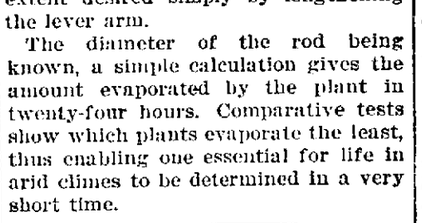
The diameter of the rod being known, a simple calculation gives the amount evaporated by the plant in twenty-four hours. Comparative tests show which plants evaporate the least, thus enabling one essential for life in arid climes to be determined in a very short time.

Dried Potatoes.

Dried potatoes is the name of a new product evolved by the South Carolina agricultural experiment station. The potatoes are boiled, peeled and evaporated in a cannery and will remain in perfect condition for years. The preserved potato becomes fit for eating after being soaked in warm water for an hour. Like many other new ideas, this promises to be a big thing. It insures to the farmer the perfect preservation of one of his most prolific and most important general food crops, at the same time fitting it for safe and economical shipment to distant markets heretofore closed to it.

Artificial Ice.

A capital of $38,204,054 is invested in the manufacture of ice in the 787 establishments reporting for the United States. The value of the products is returned at $13,874,513. The manufacture of ice as an industry existed as early as 1866, but has attained commercial importance only within the last fifteen or twenty years. The industry naturally had its inception in the south, where ice is not harvested in commercial quantities.



Old shoes are not waste from the standpoint of modern industry. After they have done their service and are discarded by the first wearers a second-hand dealer restores the worn shoes to something like their former appearance, and they are sold again to be worn a little by the poorer classes. When the shoes are finally discarded by them, they are still good for various purposes.

In France such shoes are bought up in quantities by rag dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are first taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into an imitation leather, appearing very much like the finest morocco. Upon this material stylish designs are stamped, and wall papers, trunk coverings and similar articles are manufactured from it.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Latest estimates by the railroad people place the crowd that will come to the city during the G. A. R. encampment next week at not less than 400,000. Enterprising street merchants have already begun to appear with arms and wagons loaded with flags and decorators are rushed with work. Owing to the immense amount of bunting to be put in place on the buildings nearly half of them are already decorated.

On Monday evening President Roosevelt and a party of distinguished people will see the fireworks display at the monument ground. A special box has been erected for him and will be reached by a private way. The managers of the spectacle promise to give the most elaborate display ever seen in this country.

About seven thousand enlisted men from the regular army, including eighteen companies of coast artillery, several light batteries, several squadrons of cavalry and the historic "Fighting Ninth," which won fame in Cuba, China and the Philippines, have been ordered here by the war department. A brigade of district militiamen will add to this number. This entire command, together with the several thousand Sons of Veterans, will serve as an escort Tuesday morning to the Naval Veterans' parade. On Wednesday will occur the grand review of the G. A. R.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	67
Loose hay, new per ton	$6–$7
Loose hay, old	$8–$10
Bailed hay	$12 00
Straw, per ton	$5 00-6 00
Corn	70
Oats (new)	25–30
Clover Seed	4 00–4 50
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	1 50
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	13–20
Wool (fine)	12–14
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Apples	40–50
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	30
White beans	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18–20
Eggs (fresh)	20
Spring Chickens, live per lb	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12–13
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 20

NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Oct. 4.—Master Lee Wolf, son of "Tony" Wolf, is very ill at this writing.

William Higginbottom, jr., and Miss Sarah Higginbottom have returned from a visit to Chicago. Mr. Higginbottom will return to Allegheny Saturday where he is employed on the Pennsylvania railroad.

John Hodgson is again able to use his eye, injured in the mine two weeks ago.

James Ketler was severely injured in the mine Thursday by a falling rock. His shoulder was broken and back badly bruised.

Jones & John have fitted up a room in the Jones building for an undertaking business.

A good vein of coal has been found on the Ezra Gesaman farm east of the village by Messrs. Jones and Bosely.

Mrs. George Moffit, of Cleveland, is visiting friends and relatives here.

John Morgan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers' of this district, who has been confined to his room for two months, is again able to be about.

Public Sale.

We, the undersigned, executors of David Erb, deceased, will offer on the premises at public sale to the highest bidder, the old home farm of David Erb, deceased, located two and one-half miles west of Massillon, Ohio, and one-half mile southwest of Brookfield, and one-fourth mile south of state road, consisting of eighty-two acres, more or less, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902, at 1:30 p. m. There are two brick houses on the farm; one a nine-room house and the other a five-room house, both good as new; a barn 74 feet long by 38 feet wide, a buggy shed, hog pen, wood house, hen house, two corn cribs, tool shed and wagon shed. Two never failing wells of water, one at the barn and the other at the house. Also large cistern convenient to both houses. Three acres of an apple orchard, besides plenty of cherry, plum and peach trees that always bear, and plenty of grapes. Fourteen acres of timber on the farm. The above farm is appraised at $100.00 per acre. Terms of sale:—Five hundred dollars down on day of sale and balance in three equal payments, the first on April 1, 1903, second on April 1, 1904, third on April 1, 1905. Back payments to bear 6 per cent interest, payable annually, and to be secured by first mortgage on the farm.

HENRY J. ERB, }
JOHN S. ERB, } Executors.

Half Rates to Boston, Mass., via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On October 7 to 11, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations west of the Ohio river to Boston, Mass., at rate of one fare for the round trip, account Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Tickets will be good for return until October 13, but may be extended until November 12, by deposit and payment of 50 cents.

For further information call on or address nearest Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CAN'T BE DISPROVEN.

Massillon People are Face to Face With Facts.

When a local citizen comes forward and makes a public statement unhesitatingly endorsing the workings of "The Little Conqueror" no better proof can be had. The timid and doubtful, the scoffer and the skeptic are brought face to face with facts which cannot be disproven. The testimony of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them and told here in their own words, is the positive evidence of merit that backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this, a case in point:

Mrs. Jacob Nolan, of North street near Mill, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a blessing to the human race. I had long suffered intensely from kidney troubles, and many a night I was forced to get out of bed and sit in an easy chair or walk the floor as best I could because of the terrible pains in my kidneys. A friend who had used Doan's Kidney Pills advised me to try them and gave me half a box. Their use brought such great relief that I bought two more boxes at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, Erie street, opposite the opera house. The benefit received from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills has been almost miraculous."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Mr. Slusser—I have for years had frequent attacks of Neuralgia and have used various remedies for the same without obtaining relief, but find that Slusser's Headache and Neuralgia Tablets relieve pain at once. I cheerfully recommend them to all neuralgia sufferers.

JONAS M. KEIM.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Maier, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on September 11th, 1902, Barbara Maier filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Abraham Maier on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past; and that alimony be charged on the real estate of the defendant.

The same will be for hearing on and after October 27th, 1902.

BARBARA MAIER.
J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney.

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TAXES for 1901—The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1902.

TOWNSHIPS and CORPORATIONS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY.		POOR.		CORP.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	100s	Mills	100s	Mills	100s	Mills	100s	Mills	100s	M	100s	M	100s	M	100s	Mills	100s	Mills	100s	Mills	100s
Bethlehem	1	35	5	95	2	50		10	2	50		10		10			7	55	5	05	12	6
Canton	1	35	5	95	4	00		40	4			30		20			10	1	6	1	16	2
Jackson	1	35	5	95	4	00		40	5	30		10		20			10	55	6	55	17	1
Lake	1	35	5	95	2	50		20	8			30		20			10	50	8		18	5
Lawrence	1	35	5	95	1	60		50	4	80				10			8	15	6	35	14	5
Lexington	1	35	5	95	3	60		0	3			20					8	95	5	35	14	3
Marlboro	1	35	5	95	3	60		80	15			10					11		9		20	
Nimishillen	1	35	5	95	2	00		30	4			10					8	85	5	85	14	7
Osnaburg	1	35	5	95	3	00		30	4			10					8	50	6	10	14	6
Paris	1	35	5	95	2	40	1	30	5			30					9	35	6	95	16	3
Perry	1	35	5	95	3	00		30	4			20		50			9	15	6	15	15	3
Pike	1	35	5	95	2	50		70	4			0					8	75	6	25	15	
Plain	1	35	5	95	3	00		50	3			10		10			8	50	5	50	14	
Sandy	1	35	5	95	1	20		50	6			50		10			8	40	7	20	15	6
Sugar Creek	1	35	5	95	2	00	1		5								8	65	6	65	15	3
Tuscarawas	1	35	5	95	3	00	1		5								9	65	6	65	16	3
Washington	1	35	5	95	2	1		60	4	50		10					8	35	6	25	14	6
Alliance (Washington Tp)	1	35	5	95				60	8	10				10	9		12	55	12	55	25	1
Alliance (Lexington Tp)	1	35	5	95				20	8	10					9		12	30	12	30	24	6
Beach City	1	35	5	95			1		10						6		12	15	12	15	24	3
Canton	1	35	5	95				40	8	30				20	12	40	14	30	14	30	28	6
Canal Fulton	1	35	5	95				50	10	3				10	6	80	12	35	12	35	24	7
Clinton S. D.	1	35	5	95				50	8					10			9	75	7	95	17	7
Greentown S. D.	1	35	5	95	1	8		20	10					50			11	50	9		20	5
Hostetter S. D	1	35	5	95	2	50		20	2	50				80			8	10	5	70	13	8
Limaville Corp	1	35	5	96	2	40	1	30	3					20	4		7	35	7	35	14	7
Louisville	1	35	5	95				30	5					10	10		11	35	11	35	22	7
Magnolia	1	35	5	95				50	5	50				60	2		7	95	7	95	15	9
Marlboro S. D.	1	35	5	95	2			60	5	50				10			8	75	6	85	15	5
Massillon	1	35	5	95			1	80	8					50	12	80	14	45	14	45	28	9
Minerva	1	35	5	95				30	10						9		13	80	13	80	27	6
Mapleton S. D.	1	35	5	95	2	40		80	2	50				10			7	75	5	95	13	1
Navarre	1	35	5	95				10	10					10	7	50	12	50	12	50	25	
New Berlin S. D.	1	35	5	95	3			50	10					20			12		9		21	
New Baltimore S. D.	1	35	5	95	2			60	6					10			9		7		16	
New Franklin S. D.	1	35	5	95	2	40	1	30	4					30			8	85	6	45	15	3
Osnaburg	1	35	5	95				80	10					10	5		11	60	11	60	23	2
Uniontown S. D.	1	35	5	95	2	50		20	9					50			11		8	50	19	5
Waynesburg	1	35	5	95				50	7					60	3		9	20	9	20	18	4
Wilmot	1	35	5	95			1		6	20				10			10	25	10	25	21	5
W. Brookfield S. D.	1	35	5	95	3		1		9					10	6		11	65	8	65	20	3

STATE LEVY.	Mills.
Sinking Fund	.18
University	.22
State School Fund	.95
Total	1.85

COUNTY LEVY.	Mills.
County	1.70
Bridge	1.00
Poor	.20
Children's Home	.30
Soldiers' Relief	.25
Workhouse	.30
Interest and Debt	1.00
Building	.70
Election	.30
State and County Road	.20
Total	5.95

A Few Observations Regarding Taxes:

Taxes are now due.
First half payable between October 1 and December 20.
Last half payable between April 1 and June 20.
Taxes become a lien on property the day preceding the second Monday of April.
After July 20 those owing June taxes are delinquent.
All delinquent taxes must be paid before December 20, otherwise the property will be advertised, and the third Tuesday of January, be sold for taxes.
After becoming delinquent, the penalty on Real Estate is 15 per cent.; on delinquent Personal Tax the penalty is 10 per cent. These penalties do not belong to the Treasurer, and therefore cannot be remitted.
After tax sale, the penalty the first year to tax title purchases is 15 per cent., plus 6 per cent interest; the second year the penalty is 25 per cent., plus 6 per cent. interest If not redeemed within two years the property goes to the tax title purchaser.
Taxpayers have option of paying full year's taxes during December collection period, but are required to pay first half with delinquencies. The remaining half should be paid within June collection.
The tax year and calendar year are not the same. The first half of any year's tax is due and payable October 1, and until December 20. The second half is payable up to June 20 of the following year.
Many taxpayers have formed the habit of paying the December tax and the preceding June tax together thinking they are paying the full year's tax. All such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax and consequently they are paying 15 per cent penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty, is to pay in December for December and the following June.
Dog Tax and Road Tax are paid in full at the December collection each year. Therefore to get the December rate add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment multiply the valuation by the December rate, adding one dollar for each male dog assessed and two dollars for each female dog.
Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be reopened without notice to person giving such checks.
When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid error.
When you ask by mail for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State name in which the property is listed, name the township and section. If in city, give city, ward and lot number.
The tax duplicates give the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, and from the first day of April to the 20th day of June, for the purpose of receiving taxes charged on the tax duplicate.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, the disagreeable rush at the end of the season.

J. ROYAL SNYDER, County Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, O., October 1, 1902.

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THE PRESIDENT MAY CLUB ANTHRACITE ROADS.

Intestate Commerce Commission Possibly May Be Able to Take Action as to Carrying Charges.

OPERATORS SAID "NO!" TO MITCHELL'S OFFER.

He Proposed, If Parties Couldn't Agree, to Have a Tribunal Appointed by the President Settle the Strike.

PUBLIC VIEW PRESIDENT'S CHIEF RESOURCE AS TO BOTH.

Suggestion Was Made In Administration Circles, Though Not Coming From the President, That Result of Conference Would AROUSE AND CONCENTRATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT—Operators Called Upon the President to Interfere by SENDING TROOPS to the Anthracite Region, If the Governor of Pennsylvania Failed to Suppress Lawlessness. Also Asked the President to INVOKE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS—Made Fearful Charges of Lawlessness and Crime Against United Mine Workers—REFUSED TO TREAT WITH MITCHELL—Wanted COMMON PLEAS JUDGES In Pennsylvania Districts Where Collieries Are Located to ARBITRATE — MITCHELL DECLINED—DENIED MINERS ENTIRELY TO BLAME FOR LAWLESSNESS.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The suggestion was made in administration circles last night, though not as coming from the president, that the result of the coal conference had been to AROUSE AND CONCENTRATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

One of the president's advisers who was seen intimated that some consideration had been given before the conference to the question of the future course of the administration in the event either party refused absolutely to do anything toward a settlement. He intimated that there was a possibility the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MIGHT BE ABLE TO TAKE SOME STEPS WITH RESPECT TO CARRYING CHARGES ON THE ANTHRACITE COAL ROADS. STILL PUBLIC SENTIMENT, HE ADDED, WAS THE CHIEF RESOURCE OF THE PRESIDENT AS TO BOTH PARTIES TO THE STRIKE.

It was anounced at the White House last night that the PRESIDENT HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE on yesterday's conference.

Operators Said Would Retard.

Stipulating that they should not be quoted the operators talked quite freely of the conference after leaving the White House.

Several of them declared the interference of the president had resulted in retarding rather than forwarding the settlement. They asserted that no progress had been made and said they would return to continue the contest. They declared that the situation was most serious as to coal supply, but said that coal would be furnished to the public, and that if given protection they could get men to mine coal to at least 70 per cent of their capacity. They declared there would be no compromise and that the strike would continue until the MINERS SUCCUMB. They asserted their determination to make no concessions further than the offers already made.

They left for New York during the night.

Mitchell Said Strike Would Continue.

During last evening President Mitchell, of the mine workers' union, dictated a formal statement concerning the proceedings of the conference and its results, in which he announced that the STRIKE WOULD CONTINUE AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

He concluded his statement as follows:

THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO LAWLESSNESS IN THE COAL FIELDS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINERS ASSURED HIM THAT THEIR EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE EXERTED TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

The conference yesterday was a failure.

Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, expressed a willingness to submit differences to arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the president and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had DENOUNCED THE MINERS' LABOR ORGANIZATION AS A LAWLESS AND ANARCHISTIC BODY, with which they could and would have no dealings; had DEMANDED FEDERAL TROOPS to insure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered if the men returned to work to SUBMIT GRIEVANCES AT INDIVIDUAL COLLIERIES TO THE DECISION OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for the districts of Pennsylvania in which the collieries are located. There the matter closed.

Each said at a late hour last night that the STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE.

A statement was issued at the temporary White House last night, which, in part, named those present, who, besides the president, operators and miners' representatives, were Attorney General Knox, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, and Secretary Cortelyou.

The president made a statement, as follows:

President Appeals For Settlement.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: The operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners—but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties, it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter, with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate.

Evil Possibilities Appalling.

The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good.

Mr. Mitchell then said:

Would Accept Tribunal's Decision.

Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims.

The president said:

Before considering what ought to be done I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock.

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

Mr. President, do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?

The President—It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make.

Mr. Baer—I have prepared an answer.

Mr. Baer made the following statement:

Statement by Mr. George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad:

To the President of the United States:

We understand your anxiety as forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about "an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such was as will, without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people." We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell, verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.

You distinctly say that you "do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions." But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevent. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

Reign of Lawlessness In Region.

I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The "domestic tranquility" which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath bound order which declared that the locals should have "full power to suspend operations at collieries" until the non-union men joined their order, are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined. Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob train men and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees "protection to life and property." In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property "to be inalienable." When riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur, the governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the state troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the state to protect life and property and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law which protects every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the constitution of the United States requires the president, when requested by the legislature and the government, "to suppress domestic violence." You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

Shouldn't Treat With Fomenters.

The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost.

The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property, and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other states, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who by instigation or by overt acts attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

Propose Local Judges as Arbitrators.

Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms, on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us.

We will tdd to our offer "to continue the wages existing at the time of strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance," this further condition—if the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances, it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.

(Signed) GEORGE F. BAER,
President Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal Company and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and Temple Iron Company.

The following is the text of the statement made to the president by the official representatives of the miners' union:

Statement of Miners' Leader.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1902.

Mr. President:

At the conference this morning, we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligatins to the 150,000 mine wrkers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardship which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow workers in this and other lands; thanks to the justice loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely. But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept our award upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this responsibility, and if the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined by themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.
JOHN FAHY,
THOMAS DUFFY,
D. D. NICHOLLS,
District Presidents U. M. W. of A.

The statement of President Thomas followed much the same lines as that of Mr. Baer, as did that of Mr. Markle. In part, the latter said:

Markle Demands President Interfere.

I fully endorse these remarks from you, and as an American citizen and a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the president of the United States, to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite regions by the strong arm of the military at your command. A record of 21 murders, a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, daily acts of violence now taking place, and several washeries burned down, are actual evidence of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a thought.

Please remember, Mr. President, that there is a large idle class of men now in the anthracite coal fields, taking every kind of unlawful act to prevent those who desire to work to relieve the situation in the anthracite coal market. Please remember that in the field now are only 3,000 national guard; please remember that the total national guard of the state of Pennsylvania is only about 10,000

Mr. President, a condition exists, not a theory, in the anthracite coal fields between a set of professional agitators and their co-workers on the one side (anarchistic in their acts) and the operators and a majority of the working men on the other, who are endeavoring to relieve the seriousness of the anthracite coal situation. You, Mr. President, I believe, can relieve the situation at once. Will you do it?

Truesdale Asks Government Action.

Mr. Truesdale said in part:

It is first and foremost our duty, and we take this occasion to state and press it upon your consideration and through you upon that of the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, to insist upon it that the existing conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed. That to this end we ask that the entire authority and power of the state of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, if needs be, that of the United States government as well, be exercised forthwith.

Second, we ask that the civil branch of the United States government, taking cognizance of and following the decisions of its courts rendered in litigation growing out of previous similar conditions, at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' organization, its well-known officers, agents and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently it and them from continuing this organization and requiring them to desist immediately from conspiracy, conniving, aiding or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions, for which they, and they alone, are responsible. We are advised by our counsel that such civil action will lie on the part of the United States government, as it is well known that United States statutes are daily, openly and grossly violated; that previous decisions of the courts justify fully such action being taken at this time; and that ample remedy can be given immediately and effectively for existing conditions.

Serious Charges Against Strikers.

Third—Then, Mr. President, there is a great, a pressing, duty imposed upon us at this time to thousands of true loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, who have been lawfully pursuing their various avocations or professions under great difficulties, and who, with great sacrifice, have been abused, villified, boycotted and in many cases almost ruined, because they had the manhood to raise their voices against the illegal acts and violences of this illegal organization and its officers and agents. No step can be taken by us, Mr. President, which can possibly result in placing these good citizens of Pennsylvania at the further mercy of this illegal organization, its officers and members. Think of it, Mr. President, physicians have been threatened and boycotted because they saw fit to minister to the dying child of some poor worker, because he was exercising his God-given right to labor for his family and to provide for the wants of his dying child. Members of the clergy have been treated likewise for performing the offices of the dead to the member of a family of a non-union worker.

Fourth—Another duty, Mr President, and we regard it as the most supreme. One-sixth of the membership of this illegal organization is composed of young men and boys between the ages of 14 and 20, the future citizens and lawmakers of the great state of Pennsylvania. These young men and boys during the past two years have had their young, immature minds poisoned with the most dangerous, anarchistic, distorted, wicked views and errors concerning the rights of citizenship and property that any one can possibly conceive of, all through the teachings and practice of the officers, organizers and agitators of the United Mine Workers' association. Mr. President, no adjustment of this matter can be thought of which by any possibility can result in further strengthening and fixing in the minds of this youthful element in the anthracite coal fields the belief that the teachings of this organization and its officers, with their acts and doings in support thereof, constitute the ethics and objects of American citizenship frequently referred to during the past weeks in proclamations issued in behalf of this illegal organization.

His Duty to Fight Its Teachings.

Fifth and finally, Mr. President, as a plain citizen of these United States, looking at the whole question broadly and with reference to its possible effect on our future welfare and prosperity, I think it my bounden duty to resist and combat with every power and faculty, both physical and mental, the avowed and evident object and purpose of this United Mine Workers' association, as exemplified in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania today and as taught and defended by its officers and other exponents of its well-known and so-called purposes and principles.

Mr. David Wilcox, vice president and general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, said in part:

The United Mine Workers of America is an association composed of a large number of miners and laborers engaged throughout the country in mining anthracite and bituminous coal and employed by the owners of the mines. It has divided the whole country into various districts, each of which is represented by a so-called president and embraces local unions, and it seeks to compel every one engaged in the industry to join the organization. The affairs of the organization are managed by an executive commitee having its headquarters in Indianapolis and by conventions called from time to time representing the entire organization. The object and practice of the association are so far as possible to regulate the supply of labor engaged in the occupation of coal mining through the country and the terms of employment thereof. It thus consists of one central organization, which restrains and controls the production of fuel everywhere throughout the country and monopolizes the labor engaged therein. These are its purposes and results. Its ultimate object is to control the entire fuel supply of the country. At this hearing it is represented by one person, while six persons represent but a part of the production of anthracite coal. It is therefore the most extensive combination and monopoly which the country has ever known.

Court Decisions Against Its Acts.

It habitually enforces its orders and directions by whatever means may be most effectual, including strikes, boycotts, picketing, besetting and the like, not confined to its own members alone, but in which are compelled to join as far as possible all other persons similarly employed. Its violent methods have already received the condemnation of the circuit court of the United States (Reinecke Co. vs Wood, 112 Fed rep, 478; United States vs Weber, 114 Fed rep, 950; United States vs Haggerty, 116 Fed rep, 510).

In accordance with these objects last May the United Mine Workers ordered a strike in the anthracite coal region, which extended to all the workings therein. Since that time it has been so far as possible forcing all persons who are willing to work to cease doing so. Within a few days one or more miners who had returned to work, having been formerly connected with the mine workers' association have been murdered by those acting in sympathy with the strike.

These facts show that the mine workers' association is not within the rules regarding ordinary local labor organizations. On the contrary, the association and all of its members constitute a combination or conspiracy, not only at common law, but also in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, and also an attempt to monopolize the labor necessary in supplying coal found in one state to the markets of other states, and thus to monopolize this part of the commerce among the several states. The action had by said United Mine Workers has greatly injured the interstate business originating in the anthracite coal fields.

Restraining Interstate Commerce.

The courts have already many times held that such a combination is unlawful within the act of congress of July 2, 1890, passed for the purpose of preventing restraints of interstate commerce and known as the "Sherman act" (United States vs Counsil, 54 Fed. Rep. 994; 157 Fed. Rep. 85; Thomas vs Cincinnati Co., 62 Fed. Rep. 802, 803; United States vs Agler, 62 Fed. Rep. 824; U. S. vs Elliot, 62 Fed. Rep. 801; 64 Fed Rep. 27; Arthur vs Oakes, 63 Fed Rep. 310; in re Debs, 64 Fed. Rep. 724; Affd. 158 U. S. 564, 600; U. S. vs Trans-Missouri association, 166 U. S. 280, 343, 356). In addition to the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, upon March 25 last, held that this identical United Mine Workers' association was illegal (U. S. vs Weber, 114 Fed. Rep. 950). The case comes clearly within the Debs case. That was an effort to organize a universal association of railroad employes, covering the whole country, for the purpose of controlling interstate commerce. The government instituted suit by injunction, and when the injunction was disobeyed enforced the same by the use of the United States army. This quickly disposed of the matter, and the action of the government was upheld by the courts (in re Debs, 64 Fed. Rep. 724, affd. 158 U. S. 564, 600).

The true couse for the national government is, therefore, to proceed in accordance with the precedent in the Debs case. These considerations were called to the attention of the president and the attorney general last June.

The anthracite coal companies are making every effort to mine coal as rapidly as possible. They are obstructed by the failure of the state authorities to fully protect those who desire to work for them and by the failure of the national government to enforce the statute under which the mine workers' association has been already held to be illegal. As soon as action of that sort is effectively taken there can be no doubt that the supply of coal will be ample.

Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario and Western Railway company, briefly stated that he supported the statements of the other operators, but later on would make a statement.

The president asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

Mr. Mitchell said:

Mitchell Denies Operators' Charges.

The charge made by the gentlemen that 20 murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men and will show that they have committed the murders I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people if necessary that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saving nothing that would affect reconciliation.

The Operators Said "NO."

The president then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They answered "No." In response to a further question from the president they stated that they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which, in effect, was that if any man chose to resume work and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the court of common pleas in the district in which the mine was located.

At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close without agreement.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Prospects Bright For Continued Activity In Business.

New York, Oct. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Distribution of merchandise shows no diminution, and prospects are bright for continued activity. Dealers in many lines are urgent for prompt shipments, calling upon jobbers and manufacturers for goods already overdue. This indication of reduced stocks is a good sign, and tends to sustain quotations. Western reports are especially favorable, and the early marketing of cotton has brought distinct improvement at the south. Voluntary advances in wages have been announced in a number of instances, while the labor situation is more satisfactory, although not entirely free from controversy. Transportation facilities have improved in the coke region, where congestion was becoming severe, and railway earnings thus far reported for September exceed last year's by 94 per cent.

Pig iron furnaces are receiving larger consignments of coke, and there is less interruption because of fuel scarcity. The situation is by no means satisfactory, however, and production of iron and steel would expand considerably if facilities were normal. Much of the relief has come from large imports, the extent of which is not generally appreciated.

Wool averaged slightly higher in sympathy with the London sale, but further declines occurred in hides, and leather has become dull.

Allen Acquitted of Murder.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—Joseph Allen was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Achsah King.

NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

New York, 0; Boston, 6—First.
New York, 2; Boston, 4—Second.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago-St. Louis, rain.
Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 5.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	102	36	.739
Brooklyn	75	63	.543
Boston	72	63	.533
Cincinnati	70	69	.504
Chicago	66	69	.489
St. Louis	56	76	.424
Philadelphia	56	81	.409
New York	47	87	.351

Games Today.

Cincinnati at Pittsburg, New York at Boston, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at St. Louis.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burd, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bosch, in State street, a son.

Miss Hattie Evans is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Neiderheiser, in Uhrichsville.

Ex-Mayor J. A. Rice, of Canton, has been invited to attend the Johnson meeting, in this city, October 8.

Calvin P. Humphrey, one of the leading attorneys of Summit county, died suddenly on Wednesday morning from a stroke of apoplexy.

Miss Mayme Doyle, who has been visiting relatives in Navarre and Massillon for the past four months, has returned to her home in Brazil, Ind.

Frank Corson, who is employed on the W. & L. E. railroad, moved his family from Norwalk to Massillon on Wednesday. He is residing at 17 Superior street.

The case of James Cooney against Morgan Williams, of Newman, is in progress in Squire Sibila's court. Mr. Cooney sues to recover $12, alleged to be due as rent.

The Elks' house committee has arranged for a dance to take place at the Elks' hall on the evening of October 16. Arrangements are also under way for a series of dances and card parties, and the announcement of the dates will be shortly made.

Miss Clara Spuhler entertained twenty guests at her home in West Tremont street Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Sarah Hilt, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. The evening was spent playing games and dancing until midnight when lunch was served.

Louis Brown, of this city, a fireman on the W. & L. E., and Miss Edith Tennyson, of Toledo, were married Tuesday evening, September 30, at Toledo, by Rev. C. V. Chevreaux. After a short wedding trip they will make their home in Norwalk.—Norwalk Reflector.

The marriage of Miss Mamie Vogt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vogt, of North Hill street, to Michael Kagle, of Canton, will take place at Massillon on Thursday, October 23. The newly wedded couple, after a trip East, will be at home to their friends at 925 Cedar street, Canton, after December 1.

The weather bureau's climate and crop bulletin for Ohio for the week ending September 29 is as follows: Heavy and frequent showers interfered with farm work; much early corn cut, considerable molding in shock, late corn ripening slowly and improving where uninjured by early frost; wheatseeding advanced but little, early sown up nicely; clover seed damaged; late potatoes good; pastures much benefited; apples being picked, crop light; grapes only fair.

Miss Sophia A. Berrar, of San Jose, Cal., formerly of Massillon, and William S. Kimball, of Bakersfield, Cal., were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, 445 S. 4th street, Thursday, Sept. 25. The Rev. Arthur Bredenbeck, of Grace English Lutheran church, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives only. A wedding supper was served and the young couple left on an evening train for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. They will reside in Bakersfield, where Mr. Kimball is engaged in the drug business.

Ray Arthur returned on Wednesday from a trip through the West and Canada. Mr. Arthur visited Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and British Columbia. He was especially impressed by the great lumber supply which the country has. He says that cedar and fir trees are plentiful and are thirteen and fourteen feet in diameter. One log occupies a flat car. "There is lumber thrown away as waste out there in Oregon, said he today, "that the lumber yards here would be glad to get" Mr. Arthur brings home many relics, one of which is a gold nugget scarf pin which was taken from the rock during the gold fever of 1849

Mrs. Helen Beatty, of this city, on the occasion of a recent visit to California, was presented with a gold belt buckle, the gift of an aunt who went to that state in the early fifties. A carving on the upper part of the buckle represents an eagle, with outstretched wings, holding a streamer in its mouth on which the word "union" is engraved. On either side are figures representing protection. It was customary among the early gold seekers to have the first nuggets they found made into belt buckles as the proper gifts for the maidens of their choice. Many a descendent of the "forty-niners" is able to point with pride to such an ornament with the remark, "it belonged to my grandmother."

The funeral of Mrs. Harriet E. McEwen took place from the home of her son, Fred McEwen, in Prospect street, on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, conducted the services. Prof. E. A. Jones, F. P. Drake, L. A. Koons, T. J. Dillon, Sigismund Loew and Dr. A. A. Hallock acted as pall bearers. The out of town relatives of the family who attended the funeral were Mrs. Katherine Lacy, of Ravenna, and Dr. and Mrs. William Steele and the Misses Edith and Laura Steele, of Navarre. The body will be placed temporarily in the receiving vault at the Massillon cemetery. Interment will be made later.

WALLACE H. PHELPS.

Memorial Resolutions of Republican Committee.

The special committee appointed by the Republican executive committee of Stark county to draft memorial resolutions on the death of the Hon. Wallace H. Phelps, of Alliance, reports as follows:

The Republican executive committee of Stark county mourns the untimely death of Wallace H. Phelps, a valued member. Stricken in the prime of his strength, his counsel will be missed by the party of his adoption. In his demise the county has lost a brilliant orator, an able leader and a thoroughly capable man of affairs.

He was positive in his convictions and eloquent in maintaining them. With him to think was to act, and no consideration of policy controlled him.

Strong in his friendships; a discriminating judge of men and of issues, he was a powerful adherent and a counselor of reliability. His mind was broad, judicial. He was prompt to discard prejudice, and, having taken a position, he was willing to accept the consequences of his decision. Where he believed himself to be in the right, he was always aggressive and fearless.

He early adopted and always championed the cause of labor, taking his position with those who toil, and with them, his name was a household word.

Honorable in his business and in his personal and party relations he will be missed by those who came in daily contact with him, and by those to whom his influence went out through his editorial utterances. A strong, honest, capable man; a zealous partisan; an earnest, faithful, friend; an able party leader is gone. We lament his loss.

Honors came to him without solicitation, and he was never deaf to the call of his party. In the state campaigns of Ohio he filled an acceptable and honorable place, sacrificing his personal interests to the call of his party chiefs.

We commiserate with those to whom his counsel shall never again be available, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Respectfully submitted,
ABRAM W. AGLER,
W. W. KING,
J. H. HUNT,
Committee.

Canton, O., Sept 30, 1902.

PAY OF MR. TRANSUE.

J. Myers Says It Should be Forthcoming.

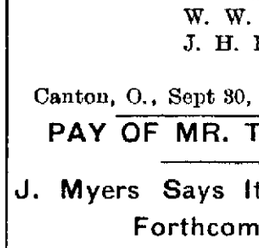
James Myers, chairman of the board of trustees of the African Zion church, still says "fish or cut bait" to those who are responsible for the salary of the Rev. J. E. Transue, pastor of the church, who is now suing for $450, alleged to be due him from the congregation. Mr. Myers, at the instance of Mr. Transue, has issued a statement, declaring that Mr. Transue should be paid. It follows:

"While it is true I was not a trustee when Rev. Transue came here, I was elected afterward to fill a vacancy, and know that he was the regulary appointed pastor of the church, that he acted and was recognized as such by the officers and members of the church, and that he is entitled to his salary and compensation for his services. JAMES MYERS."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

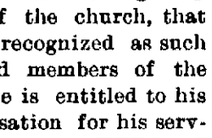
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble: too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

U. S. COMMERCE.

Increase of $2,000,000 In Manufactures Exports.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The August record of the foreign commerce of the United States is encouraging. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that exports of manufactures have increased more than $2,000,000 as compared with August of last year, and about twelve million dollars in the eight months ending with August 1902, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year.

Meantime manufacturers have increased their imports of material for use in manufacturing, the value of imports of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry having increased two million dollars in August 1902 over August 1901, and for the eight months show an increase of twenty-eight million dollars over the same period of last year; while articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing show an increase of five million dollars in the eight months, making the total increase in importations of manufacturers' materials in the eight months ending with August thirty-three million dollars, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding fear. Of the other classes of imports, manufactures and luxuries show an increase of nineteen million dollars, while foodstuffs show a decrease of seventeen millions, comparing eight months of 1902 with the corresponding months of 1901. This decrease in the importation of foodstuffs is in sugar, which alone shows a decrease of about twenty-four milions dollars in importations in the eight months ending with August, thus indicating that in other classes of foodstuffs there has been a net increase, since the total reduction in that class is but seventeen million dollars.

On the export side the increase in value of manufactures exported occurs chiefly in cotton goods, which show for the eight months ending with August a total value of $23,669,581, against $16,941,254 in the same months of last year. This is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the eight months of 1902 were three hundred and seventy-nine million yards, against two hundred and thirty-nine million yards in eight months of 1901 and two hundred and one million yards in the corresponding months of 1900. This growth in the exports of cotton cloths is chiefly in the trade with China, the exports to that country in eight months of 1902 being two hundred and fifty-five million yards, against one hundred and twenty-one million yards in the eight months of 1901, and one hundred million yards in the corresponding months of 1900.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

One Dozen Divorce Cases for Stark County.

Canton, Oct. 4.—Common pleas court will be held in but one court room next week with Judge Harter presiding. Judge Ambler will hold court in Carroll county. The cases on the assignment for Stark county will be tried in court room No. 1. The assignment includes just one dozen divorce cases and is as folows:

ROOM 1—JUDGE HARTER.

Monday, October 6—Hearing motion docket. Afternoon—Langdon vs Langdon; Newhouse vs Reed et al; McDowell, trustee, vs Rommell et al; Whipple et al vs Ingold et al; Fiscus' adm'r vs Fiscus et al.

Tuesday—Fosnaught vs Fosnaught; Reichenbach vs Reichenbaugh, jr.; Snyder vs Snyder; Howard vs Howard; Carman vs Carman.

Wednesday—Strayer vs Helmrich et al; Arter vs Eicher et al; Williams vs Williams; Pryor vs Pryor; Rex vs unknown heirs of Van Renselear et al.

Thursday—Sluss vs Eckinger et al; McInnes vs Woodcock et al; Goudy vs Goudy; Richard vs Reichard; Dielheim vs Culbertson.

Friday—Maser vs Maser; Novelty Iron Works vs Young; Oliver Henry vs Davis; Baker vs Piero; Lindeman vs Lindeman.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels

Low Fare to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 6 to 8, inclusive, excursion tickets to Cincinnati, account Meeting Order of Eastern Star, Grand Chapter of Ohio, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars see agents.

Excursions to Wooster via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Wooster, account Merchants Fall Festival, will be sold October 14th to 16th, inclusive, from Mansfield, Canton and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion to Dayton via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Dayton, account Knights Templar of Ohio Annual Conclave, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Oct. 6, 7 and 8. See local ticket agent about rates and time of trains.

Misses' skirts $1.98, Massillon Skirt Co.

A HOME PICKLE FACTORY.

How to Run It Successfully—"Secrets" of the Good Housewives.

There are a few general rules to be observed in pickle making. If possible, never use brass, copper or tin utensils, as the action of the acid on these metals often produces a poison. If brass or copper is used—and our grandmothers had nothing else—the most scrupulous cleanliness is necessary. The metal ought to be polished so one can see one's face in it. If it is necessary to purchase a vessel, choose porcelain or granite ware, which is easily cleaned and absolutely safe unless the enamel wears off; then the iron is as dangerous as copper. Use the best cider or white wine vinegar. Never boil it more than from five to seven minutes or its strength will be reduced. Pack pickles away in glass or stone jars that are perfectly clean. See that pickles are always well covered with vinegar. Watch their condition closely for a week or two, and if they show symptoms of not keeping pour away the liquor about them; then cover with fresh vinegar and spices. When ground spices are used, tie them in tiny muslin bags. Keep pickles sealed as tightly as fruit, and when a few have been used from a jar or can cover closely again. Put a bit of horseradish root into each jar. This will aid much in the keeping of pickles. With these rules Good Housekeeping prefaces a number of recipes, including the following:

Sweet Pickled Cucumbers.—For this pickle the larger sized, ripe cucumbers are generally the most suitable. Cut them into quarters lengthwise and allow them to stand for twenty-four hours covered with vinegar. Drain them and put into a stone jar. Boil together for five minutes one quart of fresh vinegar, two pounds of light brown sugar, one tablespoonful of salt and an ounce of cassia buds. Pour over the cucumbers and cover closely.

Cucumber Pickles.—Always pick cucumbers in the early morning or late at night. Gathering them under a hot sun often proves a deathblow to the vines. Choose the smallest cucumbers and absolutely perfect ones. Put a layer of cucumbers in a glass jar and scatter through them fine strips of horseradish root. Mix a gallon of vinegar with half a gallon of water, add to it one cup of salt and pour it cold over the packed cucumbers. Fill the jar overflowing and seal immediately. This recipe, which is quite different from any offered in the cookbooks, is original with the principal of the New England Cooking school, and the result is perfection. Miss Downing claims that brine and a strong vinegar make pickles strong enough to take one's breath away, while the spices and sugar so often added to boiling vinegar result in a pickle withered to the heart. There is the advantage of not having to trouble with preliminary soaking in brine, boiling of vinegar and all the unnecessary work often incurred. The mixture of vinegar and salt, if not all required immediately, may be kept tightly corked and used as cucumbers ripen, filling a jar every few days as the vines are laden with fruit.

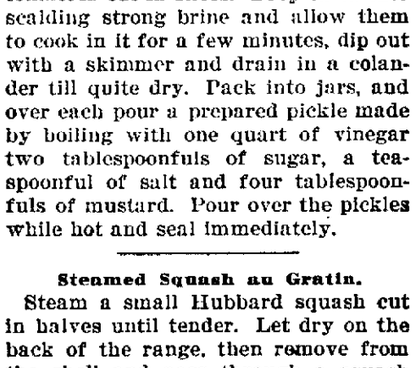
Mixed Pickles.—For mixed pickles one may put together cauliflowers cut in flowers, button onions, tiny cucumbers, string beans cut in two, nasturtium seeds, small peppers, lima beans, morsels of watermelon rind and green tomatoes cut in slices. Drop them into scalding strong brine and allow them to cook in it for a few minutes, dip out with a skimmer and drain in a colander till quite dry. Pack into jars, and over each pour a prepared pickle made by boiling with one quart of vinegar two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of mustard. Pour over the pickles while hot and seal immediately.

Steamed Squash au Gratin.

Steam a small Hubbard squash cut in halves until tender. Let dry on the back of the range, then remove from the shell and pass through a squash strainer. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, a tablespoonful of cream, the beaten yolk of an egg and salt and pepper to season. Mix thoroughly and turn into a buttered baking dish, rounding the mixture on the top. Cover with half a cup of cracker crumbs stirred into one-fourth of a cup of melted butter and bake nearly half an hour in a slow oven.—Boston Cooking School.

How to Make Peach Shortcake.

For peach shortcake the Household directs: Sift with a quart of flour a level teaspoonful of salt and three of baking powder, then rub into this until it feels like meal two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, add just enough sweet milk to mix into a soft dough, divide into thirds, pat to fit three buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven. When done, spread each with butter, place together with pared, pitted and quartered peaches between,



PEACH SHORTCAKE.

dusting generously with sugar, and heaping whipped cream and fruit on top. If preferred, the cream may be omitted and a sauce made as follows served: Bruise six mellow peaches by pressing with a spoon, adding granulated sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water. Place where it will just become lukewarm, then add a teaspoonful of butter.

NEW TROLLEY LINE.

Cleveland and Sharon, Pa., to be Connected.

Cleveland, Oct. 4.—A syndicate has been formed and incorporated to construct a trolley railroad from this city to Sharon, Pa., which will ultimately connect with a line to Pittsburg. The right of way is now being obtained.

The company is known as the Ohio and Pennsylvania Traction Company and will eventually be capitalized at $2,000,000. Cleveland and outside capitalists are furnishing the funds for the construction of the road.

This line is to be built on the same principle as a steam railroad. The same grades and curves as those found on well built steam roads will be one of the features of this line, which is also to be operated over a private right of way for the entire distance, even inside the city limits of Cleveland.

Except in the immediate vicinity of Cleveland the new line will run through a section as yet not reached by either steam or electric lines. It has not yet been decided whether the route will go through Warren and then across to Sharon, or go to Sharon by the most direct course, and run a branch to Warren, Niles and adjacent towns.

The company was incorporated Wednesday at Columbus for the nominal sum of $10,000, and the names of F. L. Krause and F. B. Krause appeared among the list of incorporators.

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HUMBERGERS'

THIRD GREAT

"Mill End" Sale

No wonder the crowds gather here every morning. Mr. Lockhart, the "Mill End" man from the east, has filled our store house with new "Mill-Ends" until you would think if you saw them, we cou'd not sell them all in Massillon, but we can and we will. The price will make the people anxious to buy them. Our store house each night feeds the counter lots, therefore the unusual interest is intensified with each succeeding visit.

Day in and day out our Third Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale brings a constant, steady, uniform, sensible crowd of diligent buyers to our counters. So many hundreds of sundry "Mill-End" snaps and useful lots require several visits to see them all.

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HORSE OWNERS to know that Dr W. E. Groff, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, is again located in the city; office at F. L. Koontz's livery, Factory St. Telehhone 143.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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COLT—Blooded colt sired by Black Hawk Jr., No. 4662, dam Mi Ladi, sired by Harrold Sultan, by Harry Clay. J. D. Miller, West Brookfield.

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HAY SCALES—One good hay scales. Inquire at American Steam Laundry.

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PROPERTY—Six lots and one 5 room house on Washington ave. Inquire of Mrs. G. P. Grojean.

PUPPIES for sale; very fine. Call on W. E. Rohn, 14 South Mill street.

SIDEBOARD—An oak sideboard. Inquire 98 Wellman.

TYPEWRITER—Oliver typewriter, good as new, at a bargain. Call on C. C. Miller, West Side Jeweler.

VIOLIN—On account of poor health I will sell one or more of my fine violins. H. C. Baer, 22 North Mill street

$3200 will buy the house lately occupied by M. Neal on Wellman street. House newly painted and papered throughout. Furnace and bath Very cheap for the location. S. Burd, over 7 E. Main St.

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